

A NEW SPECIES OF AGERATINA (ASTERACEAE-EUPATORIEAE)

FROM COAHUILA, MEXICO

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Study of the large genus Ageratina for a treatment of the Asteraceae of Mexico, (Turner & Nesom, in prep.) has revealed the following novelty:

AGERATINA RISKINDII B. TURNER, sp. nov., Fig. 1.

A. grashoffii B. Turner simile sed foliis numerosioribus laminis late cordatis et lobis corollae pubescentibus differt.

Perennial suffruticose herbs to 70 cm high. Stems stiffly erect, puberulent, several arising from a woody rootstock, simple (i.e., mostly unbranched below). Leaves opposite, 7-11 cm long, 6-8 cm wide; petioles 2-3 cm long; blades firm, broadly cordate, about as wide as long, or wider, (3)5-nervate from the base, puberulent and epunctate beneath, the margins broadly crenulate. Heads white, 5-8 in terminal or axillary subfasciculate corymbs, the ultimate peduncles (immature) 5-15 m long, puberulent; bracts linear-lanceolate, 2-costate, the apices acute. Florets ca 40 per head; corollas (immature) tubular, the lobes markedly short-pubescent and atomiferous-glandular. Achenes (immature) hispidulous, the pappus of ca 40 bristles, 4-5 mm long.

TYPE: MEXICO.COAHUILA. Mpio. de Musquiz, Rincon de Maria (28° 27' 30" N x 102° 04' W), open deciduous woodland above road, with Quercus glaucoides, Q. gravesii, Prunus, etc., ca 1750 m, 23 Aug 1975, T. Wendt, E. Lott & D.H. Riskind 1972 (holotype TEX).

The species superficially resembles Ageratina cardiophylla (B.L. Rob.) King & H. Rob. and A. grashoffii B. Turner, of the subgenus Neogreenella (sensu King & Robinson, 1970) both from the Sierra Madre Occidental. From the former it differs in its eglandular vestiture and from the latter by its broadly cordate leaves. But from both it differs markedly in having pubescent corolla lobes, a diagnostic character of the subgenus Ageratina. In other characters, however, it appears to relate to the above mentioned species, and presumably can be positioned near them in the Neogreenella group.

It is a pleasure to name this species for David Riskind, noted travel-author and botanist working with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division and who participated in its discovery.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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#### LITERATURE CITED

King, R.M. and H. Robinson 1970... New Combinations in Ageratina. Phytologia 19:208-229.

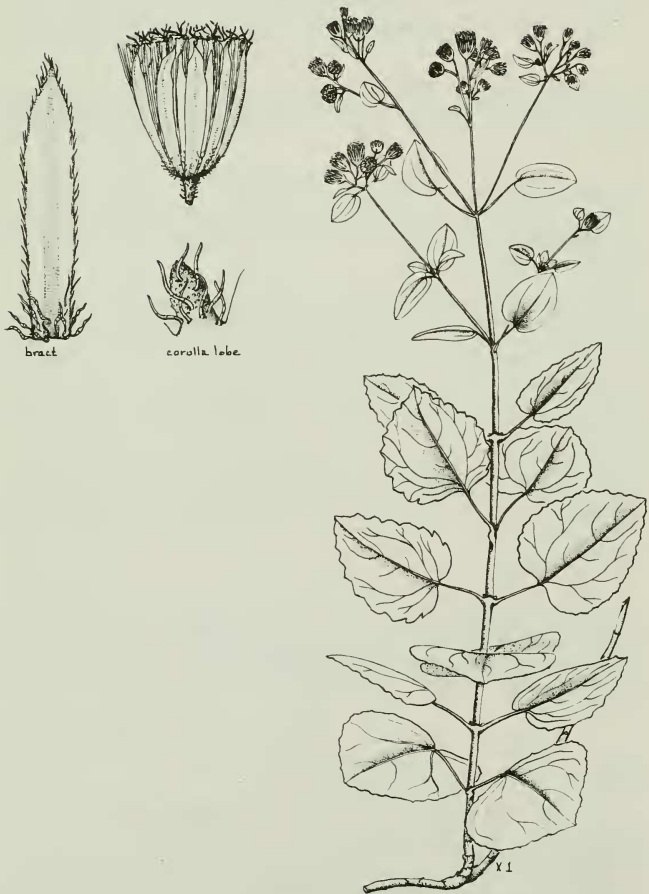


Fig. 1. *Ageratina Riskindii*, from holotype.